4. A brief resume is given of recent changes in the nomenclature of this butterfly.

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## Roswellia, a New Genus of Ithomines (Lepidoptera)

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## ROSWELLIA new genus

Fore leg of the male with the femur longer than the coxa; the tibia intact, not fused with the tarsus, slightly longer than the femur: tarsus with two joints separated by a non-articulating constriction so placed that the proximal joint is about three times the length the distal joint. Fore leg of the female with the femur longer than the coxa; tibia the same length as the femur ; tarsus with five evident joints, a pair of spurs each on the first three joints, the terminal joint armed with pulvillus and a pair of microscopic claws.

Fore wing with $R_{2}$ arising at or just beyond the end of the cell; 1d minute to absent: 2 d angled, a recurrent vein arising at the apex of the angle; 3 d curved and the same length as 2 d ; cubitus apparently two-branched. Hind wing with the humeral vein strongly forked; 1d present, very short; 2d angled, bearing the recurrent vein; 3d strongly curved, twice the length of 2 d ; cubitus apparently three-branched; Sc evenly curved, not strongly S-shaped. Males with the hair patch complete, extending along the top of the hind wing cell just below the radius from the base to the end of the cell.

Male genitalia: tegumen and uncus separated by a strong suture; tegumen hood-like, confluent with the vinculum; uncus prolonged to a strong projection terminating in a minute hook; valve suboval, armed at its apex on the inner face with a long fang-like projection which is recurved posteriorad; sacculus forming an irregular bulge without an even dorsal margin; saccus as long as the tegumen plus uncus; juxta narrow, deep, Vshaped; penis slender, a little more than twice the length of the tegumen plus uncus, up-angled at a point one fourth of its length from the posterior tip; foramen of the penis one-third of the length of the penis.

Genotype: Athesis acrisione Hewitson, 1869.
The species included in Athesis by Haensch, 1909 (In Seitz). actually belong to three different genera. The genus Patricia Fox, 1940, received dercyllidas, hewitsonii, demylus and oligyrtis, and is not closely related to Athesis proper. Roswellia is rather closer, but the differences are deep; it comprises only $R$. acrisione acrisione and $R$. acrisione deflavata. These actions delimit Athesis to monotypic proportions, to include only the genotype $A$. clearista clearista and $A$. clearista bassleri.

Retaining as it does the two joints of the male fore tarsus, Roszecllia is one of the most primitive genera of the Ithomiinae, if not the most primitive; this is a character shared with no other genus in the subfamily. Roswellia is separated from Athesis by the following additional points: the valve of Athesis has the sacculus cleanly delimited, forming a distinct in-folding with a curved dorsal margin, while the apex of the valve is armed with a very slender projection pointing anteriorad, not recurved to point posteriorad; the penis of Athesis is nearly straight, not up-angled; Sc of the hind wing in Athesis is strongly S-shaped, while in Roszeellia it is nearly straightotherwise the venation of the two genera is similar.

Perhaps it would have been more appropriate to have reserved the name Roswellia for use in the Hesperiidae, but since the present author has no new genus in that family, but does have this one, he siezes the opportunity to dedicate the genus to the late Roswell C. Williams, Jr.

